



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

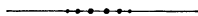
We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

proportion of polls who are voters is slightly less now than then, while the proportion of population who are voters is slightly greater. The aliens in the state in 1875 numbered 79,136; they now number 99,131. In 1875 this class constituted 16.78 of the total male population 20 years of age and over, while now it constitutes 17.31 per cent. It therefore plainly appears that, although the aggregate number of aliens has increased, the proportion of aliens to the total population of which they form a part has not materially changed. In other words, although our manufactures have developed, and the factory system been extended, and our manufacturing towns have today a larger foreign-born population than ever before, naturalization has kept pace with the growth of population.

The foreign-born naturalized voters of the state number 98,730, or 22.31 per cent of the total voters, an increase of less than three per cent since 1875. Of all foreign nationalities the Irish have been the most alive to secure naturalization. For them the percentage of those naturalized to the total number of Irish males, 20 years of age and over, is 63.75. Next in rank come the Welsh, Germans, English, and Scotch. The percentage of the Canadian French is very small, 22.90 per cent. They as yet are not in a position, or do not care in any great degree, to avail themselves of the act of suffrage.



STATISTICS OF NEW JERSEY.

Geological Survey of New Jersey. Final report of the State Geologist. Vol. I. Topography, Navigation, Climate. George H. Cook, State Geologist. Trenton, New Jersey. Pp. ix, 439.

Among the subjects of this volume is included population of New Jersey,—there being published the population statistics for all the censuses, including those of the colonial period in 1737, 1745, and 1785. The census of 1885 is briefly analyzed,—a point which is some slight value, as the results were originally published by the Secretary of State with no comment whatever. Among the papers on Climatology there is published a list of the dates of opening and closing of navigation on the Hudson River, Delaware River, and some of the canals of the state for long terms of years. The table giving a summary of areas is new, as the topographical survey is recent. A

new determination was made of the water surface, upland, tidemarsch, forest, etc. From this it appears that the area of closed upland determined from the survey exceeded the census figures for improved land by about 17 per cent. "This is sufficiently close to establish the accuracy of the census figures. The agreement of the two sets of figures, obtained by entirely independent and widely different methods, is in fact remarkable."

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

First Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1888. Henry C. Adams, Statistician. Washington, 1889. Pp. 390.

Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1889, showing their route and mileage, etc. By Henry V. Poor. H. V. and H. W. Poor, New York, 1889. Pp. 130, xxvii, 1064, 293.

The following comparison of these two Statistical Reports is from an article in the September issue of *The Railroad and Engineering Journal*, Philadelphia:—

This year the figures of the *Manual* are supplemented by the publication of the first annual report of the Statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Interstate Commission returns were received from companies owning or operating 139,102 miles of railroad, and the Statistician estimates that there were in addition 10,800 miles of railroad, making a total of 149,902 miles. The figures for capital, earnings, etc., given in his tables are from returns received from 136,884 miles of road.

On the other hand, *Poor's Manual* reports the total mileage of railroad in the United States at 156,082 miles, but its figures are not all based on that mileage.

The Commission reports have the advantage that they cover a uniform year (that ending June 30, 1888), and were made on a uniform plan; but *Poor's* reports, while they do not cover a uniform year, are generally brought up to a later date, the majority of the companies covering the calendar year 1888 with their figures.